Mational Mepubliran.

Washington City, D. C.

W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS. S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING APRIL 26, 1868.

SUPPRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF

COLUMBIA. The bill which passed the House nearly two months since, providing universal suffrage for the District of Columbia, has been quietly laid away in the files of one of the Senate committees, and has not as yet been acted upon. It is rumored by the correspondents of various papers that the subject is soon to be called up, when the House bill will be approved by the Senate. The reason given for this spasmodic revival of interest in the welfare of the colored man is to discover who is the "best friend" of the negro

THE PRESIDENT, in his remarks to the black people of this District a few days ago. said they would find out in time "who were their real friends." The Senate, being exceedingly anxious to have this all-important matter settled, proposes, as we are told by those in the confidence of that august body, to put through the most obnoxious presentati tion of the suffrage question that could be devised, with the expectation that THE PRES-IDENT will veto it, so that then they can exclaim, "There, we told you so; now see who are your friends!"

Before this melanchely game of using an unfortunate race for party ends and to make party capital is carried out to its fatal results, we wish to put in an honest plea for the real welfare, advancement, and rights of the deserving colored population of this District. We are most decidedly of the opinion that nothing will prove so injurious to this part of our population as to make them the "puppets" of political shows and intrigues. No true friend of the negroes would ever desire to see them tossed about like a shuttlecock from one political battledore to another; yet that is precisely what their pre-eminent champions seek to do in the Senate of the United States. We are, as we have ever been, in favor of extending suffrage to the black people here, on the conditions which Tue PRESIDENT of the United States has said he would advocate for that people in Tennes see; first, to those who can read and write, making a basis of intelligence; second, those who have served in the armies of the nation, making the basis of patriotism; and third, those who have certain real or personal possessions making a basis of property. This is qualified or limited suffrage, as distinct from universal suffrage. We are unhesitatingly in favor of the former, and as unequivocally opposed to

the latter. We hold the elective franchise to be a trust delegated by the compact of society to the person, and not a right inherent in the individual. We hold, also, that it can only be safely delegated to the male population, of a prescribed age, and with the incidents or qualifications above mentioned; and we think as a matter of justice there should be no discrimination between races, and no distinction because of diversity in color. Manbood with capacity, and that capacity to be determined by its possessions, its service, or its intelligence, is our suffrage platform. At the same time, we deny the right of Congress to touch meddle with or regulate this matter in the States. To do so is an assumption of authority without a shadow of sanction, and an interference with the reserved rights of communities unjustifiable as a principle and injurious as a policy. But Congress has the unquestioned power, and we concede the right, to make laws for this District. It the sanction of their presence; so the impractica-has the right to enfranchise the black people in it. Now, knowing there exists among the motive is on the track and around the union locowhite people of this locality _ bitter and, as it that get in its way will be crushed.

S. A decided and intelligent man, who has seems to us, an unwise prejudice against any grant of suffrage to the colored people; knowing there is a great doubt in all portions of the country against this extension, and that out of the twenty-five States which Congress permits to be in this Union but one fifth recognize this privilege for the negro, knowing that a vast majority of the whole people are roated in their opposition to universal or unqualified suffrage; and knowing that THE PRESIDENT stands by the fundamental idea that the organic laws made for a people should be originated or accepted by those who are to live under and obey them, we ask, in the utmost candor, if the professed friends of the black race in Congress should not strive to adopt some measure which and F. C. Adams, Hawar C. Shemawa, Cant Beachas and F. C. Adams, Hawar C. Shemawa, Cant Beachas and F. C. Adams, Hawar C. Shemawa, Cant Beachas and F. C. Adams, Hawar C. Shemawa, Cant Beachas and F. C. Adams, Hawar C. Shemawa, Cant Beachas and F. C. Adams, Hawar C. Shemawa, Cant Beachas and F. C. Adams, Hawar C. Shemawa, Cant Beachas and Fr. Adams and F. C. Adams, Hawar C. Shemawa, Cant Beachas and Fr. Adams and F. C. Adams, Hawar C. Shemawa, Cant Beachas and Fr. Adams and F. C. Adams, Hawar C. Shemawa, Cant Beachas and Fr. Adams and Fr only receive the sanction of THE PRESIDENT and the efficacious weight of his personal and of nine directors. The bill was referred to the public influence, and the general assent of the District Committee. people of America, but at the same time be as little objectionable as possible to the older citizens of the District by whose side this class is to vote, and with whom they are to live and find employment? That such a measure can be framed, we have no doubt whatever. If, instead of the unstatesmanlike and foolish policy of demanding all that they might want or taking nothing, Congress should be content to obtain for the colored people what they can get, it would be a comparatively easy matter to arrive at an amicable and satisfactory ar rangement. And we suggest that if Congress will pass a bill limiting suffrage to all future voters on the basis which THE PRES-

ment has often promulgated in conversation

and dispatches, and submit the proposition to

the people of the District, allowing all to vote

cise the privilege of suffrage if the bill were law. we have every reason to believe that it would not only receive the willing signature of Tax PRESIDENT, but its adoption by our citizens would be hailed by him with gratification. Such a plan supposes that every colored male who can read and write; every colored soldier who helps to fight our battles; every colored property-holder, would have a voice in determining the organic law. This class would number thousands; and with the whites friendly to qualified suffrage would, in our judgment, carry the day for extended suffrage. Such a bill should be so drawn as to prevent a repetition of the shameful election farce which took place some time past, and should in the strictest manner prohibit the participation in the election of those who had in the ranks of an infamous rebellion endeavored to destroy the Government of the United States. To such a plan we would not

only give our cordial support through the

columns of this paper, but would use every

individual effort to carry it through at the

If defeated at the first trial we would no bandon the contest; but strive, by enlightening the public mind and christianizing the pub lic sentiment, to repeat the struggle until the victory was won. We believe that the colred population which makes such a large portion of our numbers, in the main is deserving, orderly and industrious. We wish to see them advanced, and we ask Congress to forget for a moment its savage warfare or the Executive; to yield something of its intense radicalism; to surrender its chimeras for substantial legislation and make one effort that shall honestly aid and benefit our colored citizens. If it pursues the headlong course upon which it has entered, it will prove an ineffectual labor and the black man will suffer. If it follows our advice, though its Utopian dream may not be realized veta step forward will be taken; the hearty cooperation of THE PRESIDENT may be gained, and the race which has been so long in bondage, and through the centuries of modern time has been placed beyond the pale of civilization will have a partial if not a perfecrecognition. We appeal, then, to Congress for the sake of humanity, in order to win triumph for American progress, and to assis in lifting higher in the scale of civilization an injured class of our fellow-citizens, to deal with this question so that it may become law instead of rushing it forward to certain

Extracts from Private Correspondence

The following extract from a private letter dated New Haven, Conn., April 22, 1866, relating to the present political revolution in that State, is from one of the leading mem bers of the national Union party in Connec ticut, who was a delegate to the national onventions which nominated Lincoln and HAMLIS at Chicago and LINCOLS and JOHN-

ion at Baltimore:
"You speak of our Hartford meeting. I tell yo it was a good one ... a move in the right direction. Le Congress take heed of the signs of the coming times.

If this Congress does not admit the loyal members claiming admission, the Fortieth Congress will be composed of another stripe, made to order by the

the people that all loyal representatives should be admitted without delay. The National Union party will be false to itself, untrue to its resolves, and unfaithful to the hody of the party, if our repre-entatives in Congress do not admit them.

"The President is right in standing by the Bel-

timore platform and the resolves of the Union party since adopted, and the people will sustain his The only headway Congress now makes against the President and his policy is done by the writing home in private letters that he is going over to the copperhead party. They do not discuss his policy; they dodge the real issue. When the people get undecrived...and they are fast beginning to do so-let Congress stand from under.

to do so....let Congress stand from under.

"The people are doing this work in our State;
the machinery is by no means managed by officeholders. Our Lieutenant Governor elect and Secretary of State elect gave to the Hartford meeting

writes in a private letter from Jackson, West Tena essee, as follows:

The negroes here are in many instances rebei sympathiness. It is a met, and if they could vote to-day they would rote with the South."

PERSONAL.

Is the list of passengers who sailed in the steamship New York for San Francisco, via Aspinwall, on Saturday last, was James Winter, Esq. Special Agent of the Treasury Department for New

Academy of Music.
Mr. Dusceller yesterday presented a bill to incorporate the Washington Academy of Music. at such times and places as the president and even if we were directors may designate. The board is to consist

Remitted Sentences.

duced to the ranks and to be confined at hard labor for the period of gix months, with the loss of retired. all pay and allowances during that time; also, the unexpired portion of the sentences in the cases of Moran, company B, 8th United States Veteran V-luntsers, and private John Davis, company D. United States Veteran Volunteers, sen Augur, commanding Department of Washington.

West Virginia and Nevada. Hen. B. B. French, Commissioner of

Buildings, notified the House of Representatives that he had obeyed instructions in causing the ascutchsons of the young States of West Virginia and Nevada to be painted upon the ceiling of the Hall

A Duren girl danced [nine hours at : the people of the District, allowing all to vote ppon it, both schite and black, who would exer-

EXTRAORDINARY DISPATCH

OLLINS OVERLAND RUSSO-AMERICAN LEGRAPH COMPLETED TO VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Kennedy to the Pre

THEIR REPLY.

The dispatch below, from the Governor of Vanouver's Island to President Jourson and Secretary announces the gratifying intellige Collins Overland Russo-American T graph Line has been completed, from this direc-tion, to Vancouver's Island. When it was announced that we had actually received a dispatch through Ornus W. Firans' bogus Atlantic tele-graph cable, a distance of only 3,000 miles, men-held their breath because it seemed to be such a on the 24th instant, was received here the followes not appear, as the pret started is, unfortunately, not fixed; but it is tion with St. Petersburg, Rumin, and Pekin,

DISPATCH PRON GOVERNOR KENNEDY. [Received at Washington at 0.25 a. m., April 23, 1506.]
VIOTORIA, VARCOUVER's Islamo, April 24, 1506
To the President and Secretary of State of the Called

States:
I congratuate you on the completion of the tele-graphic line connecting Vancouver's Island with the United States, effected by American enterprise. It is my earnest hope that it may prove an endu-ing link to bind the United States of America and Great Britain in the bonds of peace and progres-sion.

A. E. KRENKEY,
GOVERNOR OF VANCOUVER'S Island.

THE REPLY.

THE REPLY

EXECUTIVE MARKINS,
WASHINGTON, D.C., April 25, 1805.

To Governor A.E. Kennedy, Vancouver's Island:

We thank you for your kind greeting, and join with you in the hope that the enterprise, the successful prosecution of which is thus signalized, may be continued until it shall speedily unite the two continents, and open to both a common and complete civilization.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WM. H. SEWARD.

Important from Mexico.

CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF CHIMEANUA.

Official news has been received here from El Paso del Norte to the 30th ultimo, with the official reports of several important victories over the Impe-

by the Liberal forces under General Tenanas, Governor of the State, on the 25th of March, after an obstinate resistance of the garrison, of when the greater portion were made prisoners, and the sutire material of war fell into the hands of the Liberals. The city of Hidalgo del Parral was also captured ili, on the 22d of the same month, by the forces under the command of Colonel Vas-

Liberal forces under the command of Colonel Vas-quez, who routed entirely the Imperial garrison of the place.

The occupation of the city of Chihuahua and the victory of Hidalgo has restored to the possession of the Liberal authorities the whole of the State of

Chihuahua, and has opened the way for the Naional Government again to take up its March to-rards the city of Mexico.

President Juarez was to leave El Paso for the

city of Chihuahua in a few days.

An important victory has also been gained in the
State of Coahulia, where a considerable force of
Imperialists, composed in a great part of soldiers of the foreign legion, were entirely routed and their

The Superintendents of Institutions for the Insane Pay a Visit to the President. Vesterday mersing the members of the Associa-ion of Medical Superintendents of Institutions for the Insane, now holding their annual meeting at Willard's hotel, visited the Executive Mansion for the purpose of paying their respects to the President. Dr. T. S. Kirkbride, in charge of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insene, Philadelphia, and President of the Association; Dr. John Careen, in charge of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, Secretary; Dr. John P. Gray, in charge of the New York State Lunstic Asylum, Uties : Dr. Wm. L. Peck, in charge of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Columbus; Dr. Byron Stanton, in charge of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Newburgh; Dr. A. B. Cabaniss, in charge of the Mississipp State Lunatic Arrium Jackson : Dr Mark Benne Sanford Hall, Flushing, L. I.; Dr. W. P. Jones, in charge of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane, Nashville; Dr. John Fonerden, in charge of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, Baltimore : Dr. W. S. Chipley, in charge of the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Arylum, Lexington; Dr. Wm. H. Stokes, in medical charge of the Mount Hope Institution, Baltimore ; Dr. Clement A. Walker, in charge of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, South Boston; Dr. J. P. Bancroft, in charge of the New Hampshir Asylum for the Insans, Concord; Dr. B. Abbot, in charge of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, Pulton : Dr. John E. Twier, in charge of the McLes Arylum, Somerville, Mass.; Dr. S. W. Butler, is charge of the Insane Department of the Philadel been always opposed to negro aristocracy, phia Alms-house Hospital : Dr. C. H. Nichels, in charge of the Government Hospital for the Insane, situated in this District; Dr. D. T. Brown, in charge of the Bioomingdale Asylum for the Insane, New York city; Dr. A. H. Van Nostrand, in charge of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the In-saire, Madison; Dr. Geerge Cook, Brigham Hall, Canacidagna, N.Y.; Dr. James D. Lomax, Mar-shall Infirmary, Troy, N.Y.; Dr. Pliny Earle, in charge of the Worthampton, Mass., Hospital for the Insane, and Dr. A. J. Reed, in charge of the West-

The unexpired portion of the sentence imposed approximately approximatel

senced to confinement at hard labor for four sets done under the internal revenue laws, from months, were remitted yesterday by Major General State courts to the United States Circuit Court of the district in which the action is brought. It is, very fall, saveral sections relating to the modes aperused in the removal from one court to the other.

Appointment of Examining Surgeons. pointed the following-named persons as examining surgeons: Dr. W. F. F. Muss, Owingsville, Ke-tucky; Dr. S. J. Ullman, Boone Station, Iowa. Ton INTRUSAL REVENUE receipts yesterday CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS—PIRST SESSION WEDSERDAY, April 25, 1866. SENATE.

SENATE.

FRITZIONA, ETC.

Mr. Witson presented the petition of white roters of Florida, praying that a commission may be appointed to award dumnages for property confiscated by rebel authority. Befored to Committee on Claims.

on Claims.

Also, petition of daughters of revolutionary sol-diers. Referred to Committee on Bevolutionary

Pensions.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the communication of the Commissioner of Agriculture relative to the rinderpest and cattle plague

culture relative to the rinderpest and cattle plague, which was adopted.

Mr. Sumer presented a petition of citizens of New York and Brooklyn, asking the shollition of the fractional part of a cont, as exacted by the collectors of internal revenue. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of fifteen petry officers and twenty-six seasons, of the Western stotlin, for prize money for their share in the capture of Island No. 10; which was granted

Mr. Pomercy introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Kansa. to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neesho Valley railread, and its extension to Red river. Beferred to Committee on Public Lands.

Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, the bill to authorize
the building of a bridge across the Mississipor river at Quincey, Illinois, was taken up, and eveeral amendments, reported by the Committee, were
arread to.

eral amendments, reported by the Committee, were agreed to.

Mr. Henderson opposed the bill, declaring that it would interfere with the navigation of the great Mississippi river.

COLORADO.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired, and the unfastined business of yesterdry, being the bill to provide for the admission of it a State of Colorado into the Ugion, was taken up upon which Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Doolittle said the Senator from Nevada [Mr.

Mr. Doolitte, or viscousing, was cause to the floor.

Mr. Doolittle said the Senator from Nevada [Mr. Nye] had been pleased yesterday to allude to him as ufferepresenting the people of Wiscousin, and as ufferepresenting the steriorism of the Legislature. It was not his purpose at this time to reply at length to these allegations; at some other time be might claim the attention of the Senate to do so. When, on the 4th of March, 1863, he entered on his second term in this Senate, he took a selemn eath to support the Countitution of the United States, and made no promise to obey the beheate or follow the opinions of any set of mea who might be elected to the Legislature. As to misrepressuring the people of Wisconsin, the Union convention of Wisconsin last fall adopted the same platform upon which I stood and now stand; and upon that platform of principles the same men who compose this Legislature, who now attempt to instruct me, were elected, and could not have been elected upon any ethis. In that convention two propositions—one to give negro suffrage, and the other to impose universal suffrage as a condition of admission upon the Seathern services and the sufference of the pool, is, and elected their Governor by ten thousand majority; and what became of negro suffrage? It was defeated by ten thousand majority. I tall Senators here, as I told the people of Wisconsin, that it will not do. You cannot force it upon the people. It is the rock upon which you still grind you to prowder. But, Mr. President, as I stated before, it is not my intention to speak at any length form, it is not my intention to speak at any length or the Senate.

I agree with much that has been said by my

fore, it is not my intention to speak at any length on this subject, but to the one immediately before the Senate.

I agree with much that has been said by my friend from Massnachusetts, but my objections do not rest upon the fact that Colorado dees net confer universal suffrage, believing that is a matter to be disposed of by the States themselves, and over which Congress has no control. If Colorado saw 6t to confer female suffrage, in my opinion that would be no easus for refusing her admission. My objections rest upon other grounds altogether.

Mr. D. then reviewed the status of Colorado as to population and resources. Her whole population was not equal to that of the little county of Wisconsin in which he [Mr. D] lived.

Mr. Howe Mr. President, the action of the Legislature and the section of the convenition of Wisconsin has been referred to to-day and yesterday and on several previous occasions, and in a manner which seems to demand some attention from myself. Mr. President, I am not here to say that my collesgue is not justified in his own judgment for each of the voice which he has given here, but when he goes further than that, and asserts that he is instified by the action of the latt State that he is instified by the action of the latt State that he is instified by the action of the latt State that he is instified by the action of the latt State that he is instified by the action of the latt State that he is instified by the action of the latt State that he is instified by the action of the latt State that he is instified by the action of the latt State that he is instified by the action of the latt State that he is instified by the action of the latt State that he is instified by the action of the latt State that he is instified by the action of the latt State that he is instified by the action of the latt State that he is instified by the action of the latt State that he is instified by the action of the latt State the section of the latt State them the contract of the latt State them the contract ment for each of the voice which he has given here; but when he goes further than that, and asserts that he is justified by the action of the last State convention, or any convention which assembled in Wisconsin I think he asserts too much. There was not, as I read, in the action of that convention anything which and justify either of the two votes which my collesque has given. I am not prepared to speak positively. My collesque should be able to speak better. He was a member of that convention, and chairman of the committee which reported the recolutions. He saw a great dead of that convention, and was a great part of it; but I cannot help thinking that its proceedings afford no justification for his votes. I have examined the resolutions, and can find nothing in them to warrant the course taken by my collesque, to justify the votes which he has cant here in defiance of the instructions of the Legislature.

been advanced here and which has been denounced as radical and revolutionary.

My colleague asserts that he has advocated giving suffrage to the colored race, but I think I may safely say that he has never advocated it with the ability of which he was capable. He expressed the opinion hast full that it was impolite to bring it as an issue in the Union party. I differed from him then, and hold the same opidion now with all the light of the recont election before me. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that they have a right to vote, and they did vote at the recont election.

Mr. Johnson. Mr. President, I merely wish to ask what question is now before the Scnate.

The Chair. The question is, "Shall the Senate re-consider the rote by which the State of Colorado was denied admission into the Union?"

Mr. Johnson. I can't exactly see the point, then,

Johnson. I can't exactly see the point, then, Maryland is unable to see the point. The deba-nes taken an extended range, and I think I am a iberty to justify the action of the Legislature of

Wisconstn.

Mr. Doulittle said he would reply to the quas-tions raised by his colleague when the resolutions, said to have been passed by the Legislature, should

Mr. Lane, of Indiana said he had no intention of

change of the Worthampton, Mass. Usepital for the charge of the Worthampton, Mass. Usepital for the corn Pennsylvania Hospital for the Janne, near Pittsburgh.

Many of the members were accompanied by their ladies. Dr. Charles H. Nichols, the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Losson in this District, introduced the visitors, each of whom took the President by the hand, and were kindly received by him.

Dr. Nichols said: Mr. President, these gentlements are members of the Association of Medical Institutions for the Insane. Our studies and functions are members of the Association of Medical Institutions for the Insane. Our studies and functions which we were so disposed. We have called to pay our respects, and we desire to add our sincers wishes for your health and blessings upon yourself and family.

The President said: Gentlemen, I thank you for this compliment. I appreciate your duties and sympathies with your work. Again I thank you for the respect you have manifested.

After a few moments' converzation the visitors of the respect you have manifested.

After a few moments' converzation the visitors of the respect you have manifested.

After a few moments' converzation the visitors fraired.

Mr. Land of claims said he had no intention of the character of a friend of his [Mr. L.'s] of the character of a friend of his [Mr. L.'s] of the character of a friend of his [Mr. L.'s] of the character of a friend of his [Mr. L.'s] of the character of a friend of his [Mr. L.'s] of the character of a friend of his [Mr. L.'s] of the character of a friend of his [Mr. L.'s] of the character of a friend of his [Mr. L.'s] of the character of a friend of his [Mr. L.'s] of the character of a friend of his [Mr. L.'s] of the character of a friend of his [Mr. Tanne, of Colorado. L.'s] of the character of a friend of his [Mr. Tanne, of the character of a friend of his [Mr. Tanne, of Colorado. L.'s] of the character of a friend of his [Mr. Tanne, of Colorado. L.'s] of the character of a friend of his [Mr. Tanne, of the h

never before been stacted of any Territory seeking admission.

Mr. Williams advocated the admission of Colorado. When the Union was formed New York contained to utness as much population as Rhude Island, and Fransylvania ten times as much as Delaware, yet they were all allowed an equal representation in this body. He had misjurged all the signs of the times if the day was far distant when the elective franchise would be exercised by all man without distinction of race or color. There were good and suffinient reasons why megro suffrage should be required of the robel fistates, for the blacks being in the majority there and loyst to the Union, would insure-the perpetuity of the Government and keep down the disorganting and rebellions class. "No such reason, however, existed in the case of Colorador the colorador and rebellions class."

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, introduced a joint resu-stion to authorize certain transfers of arms and he blacks being in the Union, would erriment and keep referred to the Committee erriain transfers of arms and ammunition; which was referred to the Committee retinous class. "No Mr. Shankin, of Kentucky, rose to a personal the case of Cole- explanation. He desired to make a correction in

rade, where blacks were few and the population entirely jugal. Congress had invited the people to form a State government. The enabling act and not ensured to exist, and the unity objection that Congress could urge was a deficiency of population, and on this point presedents had been c. tablished, which ought not to be lest sight or.

Mr. Hendricks ratif if the question as to the admission of a new State depended upon the fertility of her valleys, the richness of her mines, or the beauty of her mountains, he would be compelled to admit that the Genator from Nevada [Mr. Nys] had made a foreible argument; but if it depended upon the regularity attending the formation of the State government and the sufficiency of population, he was of the opinion that the Senstor had not made a very strong point. The people of Colorade had was of the opinion that the Senstor had not made a vary strong point. The people of Colorado had by a vote of two to one rejected the constitution formed under the anabiling not. Mr. H. then gave an account of the proceedings of the nonvention which formed the present constitution and spoke of the irregularity thereof. He then referred to the parser population, contending that it had materially decreased. He should, as readily as any Senator on this foor, welcome new Senators who come here representing a population to justify their admission, but be could not vote to give the representatives of fifteen thousand people the same weight as the representatives of the thirteen hundred thousand people of Indians.

Mr. Stewart advocated the claims of Colorado to admission.

representatives of the thirteen numbers thousand people of Indians.

Mr. Stewart advocated the claims of Colorado to admission.

Mr. Howard said if he had been present when this bill was up before he should have voted for it. There had been two reasons adduced on this floor why Colorado should not he admitted, one that the population was insufficient, and another that universal suffrage was not allowed. Notifier of these reasons were sufficient to induce him to vote against the bill. Mr. H. contended that the population had not decreased.

Mr. Edmunds said the principal objection which induced him to oppose the admission of this State at this time was found rather in the provisions of the Constitution than the irregularity attending its formation, and when he said that this objection agree out of that much-taiked-of word, while, he trusted he would not be accused of misrepresenting Vermont. That State, even before she was a superher of this Union, had never tolerated any distinctions in political equality on account of race. We have entire power on this subject, and it is our days to surreise it. It appeals to our sense of the right and our memory of what has just passed. As the Senster from Massachuseits said, it is no use to say that this thing has never been done before. We are now entering upon a new era. For myself, I am a democrati in the fullest sense of the term, as I understand it. I am for the political equality of all men, and yet I am asked to give my vote against that principle. I cannot yield to it for a temporary advantage. On we not send this constitution back to the people, and by the lattice of human rights. He thought the Senate had better sleep upon it, and therefore moved to adjourn.

The Chair put the motion to adjourn, which was accepted with a constitution that we can sanction, they can be admitted.

The Uniar put the motion to adjourn, which was decided in the negatives...Mr. Somer only voting sys.

Mr. Creswell said he had voted against this bill before, and but for the fliet that he intended to change his vote, would not trouble he Senate with any remarks. His trouble had been not the resources of the State or the irregularity attending the formation of her constitution, but in the permanence of her population. The pamphlet of Messrs Evans and Chaffee had dispelled his doubts, and he was now prepared to vote for her admission. He thought the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts unwarrantable that two more votes were to be gained to the party on this side of the chamber by the admission of the representatives of this State. So long as he [Mr. C.] represented his State. So long as he [Mr. C.] represented his State. So long as he [Mr. C.] represented the State. So long as he her constitute of this state (Maryland) on this floor, he proposed to give no vote which was not in accordance with the dictates of his duty and convelence.

Mr. Johnson said he objected to the admission of Colorado, because she had not sufficient population. When the Union was formed it was objected to giving the smaller States an equal representation with the larger States on the ground that it was not re-

When the Union was formed it was objected to giv-ing the smaller States an equal representation with the larger States on the ground that it was not re-publican, and it was only consented to whon it be-came apparent that the confederation would not be-formed otherwise. The larger States had yielded this to the smaller ones, but it would not have been accorded had it been supposed that States with so small a population should seek admission here on equal terms.

Mr. Johnson gare way to Mr. Grimer, who moved to adjourn.

Mr. Sherman demanded the was and

here on equal terms.

Mr. Johnson gare way to Mr. Grimes, who moved to adjourn.

Mr. Sherman demanded the yeas and mays on the motion, which being ordered, it was decided in the negative, by a vote of 21 to 14.

Mr. Johnson resumed. If a propesition had been made in the Constitutional Convention that States were thereafter to be admitted with such a population as Colorado, it would not have received the sanction of a single member of the Convention. The largest extinate that has been made of this population is 35,000, of whom 6,000 are of Mexican origin, not knowing our language and having no sympathy in common with us. Deducting these, and assuming, what is known to be the fact, that people emigrate to these mining regions without their families, and comparing the vote given at the ratification of the constitution, and you cannot make out more than 15,000. The people of this District number 190,900, and yet they have no representatives here. We are their representatives, and also the representatives of the people who settle in the Torritories, until they are in a condition to form a State government. The admission of States was a high function. It was not to terminate with the admission of Colorada. He objected to the sofmission os the ground that it was not republican; not on the idea of the Senator from Vermont, [Mr. Edmunds, but because it was not republican to give equal weight to the intendior, or three millions. Senators who voted for it would set a presedent which they would afterward regret. Suppose the southern States were all in four new States could be made out of Texas, ten or more out of Georgia, and Virginia might demand as many as she pleased. What was to prevent it? And

the matter; they preferred to remain in a territo-rial condition until they were able to assume the burdens of a State government.

Mr. Summer knew that nothing he could say would alter the opinion of the Senate, but he warned them against the step they were now taking. The question was then taken on the motion to becomsider; which resulted as follows:

Yaas Mesers Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lame of Indi-ana, Nys. Pomeroy, Banney, Sharman, Sprague, Stawart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, and Wil-son...19.

Nays Mesers, Buckalow, Davis, Doolittle, Ed.

NAYS-Mesers, Buckslew, Davis, Doclittle, Ed.

NATS—Messrs. Buckslaw, Davis, Doolttle, Ed-munds, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Hendricks, Mc-Dougall, Morgan, Poland, Riddle, and Sumner...13. A number of Senators announced pairs. So the motion to reconsider was agreed to, and the Chair stated that the bill was now on its second reading, and come to amendment.

the Chair stated that the bill was now on its second reading, and open to amendment.

Mr. Sumner offered the following amendment:

Provided. That this act shall not take effect ex-cept with the fundamental condition; that within the State there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or any other right on account of race or color; and all persons shall be equal before the law, and the people of the Territory shall, by a major-ity of the veters at a public useting, publicly conand the people of the Territory shall, by a majority of the voters at a public nesting, publicly convend by the Governor of the Territory, declare their assent to this fundames. Condition and the forevener shall transmit to the President of the United States an authority statement of such assent whenever the same shall be given; upon the receipt whereoff he shall, by proclasmation, ansounce the fact; whereupon, without any further proceeding in Congress, this and shall take effect.

The amendment was rejected by nays, 27; year, Messrs, Edmunds, Poster, Grimes, Hows, Morgao, Poland, and Suinser—V.

The bill was then read the third time and passed by—year, 10; nays, 13.

the National Intelligencer's report of the proceedings of the House on Enterday last, in which the remarks of his colleague [Mr. Butter] had been attributed to him, [Mr. S.]. He did not wish to receive the credit of making Saturday speeches, g.Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesets, introduced a hill to incorporate the Academy of Music in the city of Weshington; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

on the District of Columbia.

ARESDATOR TAX BILL.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill to amend an actually a first and man for the support of the Guvernment and to pay the interest on the public debt," commonly known as the amendatory tax bill. He saked that is should be referred to the Committee on the Whole, with the understanding that it should be taken up on Thurs-dey, May 3d, after the morning hour; and it was

so ordered.

Mr. Morrill also offered a resolution providing for the primiting of 10,000 extra copies of the bill.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on

Printing.

WR. SCAINE AND WR. COMMETING HAVE IN EXPLANA-

Printing.

We. Beains and Mr. Constitut have as explanation. It had always been his impression that, while members of the House were at perfect liberty to nitre their remarks as reported in the Globe, when those remarks were of a general character, yet it was a point of honor, when the remarks were of a personal nature, or affected other members of the House, to leave thou to appear in the form in which they were taken down by the reporters. But he had been surprised to notice, in reading the Globe of to-day, that the remarks made yesterday, by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Conkling the Globe of to-day, that the remarks made yesterday, by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Conkling the alterations had been made by the gentleman himself, and ware, in fack, interpolated in the reporter's manuscript in Mr. Conkling's own handwriting. He would not particularies the many changes which were made, but he would merely call the attention of the House to one of these attentions.

In [Mr. B.] had almided to the gentleman's remarks as 'cheap awager.' in view of the fact that the gentleman had repeatedly arowed his responsibility for what he said 'here or elsewhere.' This expression 'here or daewhers,' was a technical phrase, very well understood to be the language of the duells, and he though it is might very properly be characterized as "cheap awager." But, in the published Globe report, the words 'here or elsewhere' did not appear at all, but were altered on as to read 'nat all times and in all places,'' thus entirely destroying the point of his [Mr. B.'s] allusion.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said in reply, that

sleewhere." did not appear at all, but were altered to se to read "at all limes and in all places," thus entirely destroying the point of his [Mr. B.'s] allusion.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said in reply, that he fully understood the general rule which prevailed in the House in regard to gentlemen altering the official reports, and he hoped that it was unnecessary for him to add that he was quite as incapable of any violation of the rules of propriety and decorum in that respect, as the member from Maine claimed to be. He denied entirely that in any respect or in any part, the reporter's motes had been so altered by him as to change at all the position of any member of the House whether he had participated in the debate or not.

The 'only object and effect of the alterations had been to reject the surplusage of language and to prune down the diffusiveness incidental to all extemporaneous remarks. What he had said yesterday was said in commenting upon the public acts of a public officer; and he had a perfect right to make those comments. The member from Mainn, with frivolous impertinence, had put into the debate an imputation that he, [Mr. C.] in denouncing the continuous diffusion of the constitutional privileges of debate to defame upon this floor a man who was absent and who could any nothing in his own defence. Not only had the member from Mains made a statement thus frivolously impertinent and personal to him, [Mr. C.] had stigmatived the latter statement as talse, and had avowed, as he would still avow, his readiness to hold himself responsible "here or elsewhere" as histing at a dark, and he [Mr. C.] would here say that his knowledge of the member from Maine to have interpreted the words "there or elsewhere" as histing at a dark, and he [Mr. C.] would here say that his knowledge of the member would never have allowed him to expect to get from him any satisfaction of that kind. Mr. Cowkling then explained that he had stoole words "here or elsewhere" as hinting at a dasl, and he [M. C.] would here say that his knowledge of the member would never have allowed him to expect to get from him any satisfaction of 'that kind.

Mr. Coukling then explained that he had simply substituted the words "at all times and places" for there or elsewhere;" but denied that this or any other slight alteration which he had made, in any other slight alteration which he had made, in any other slight alteration which he had made, in any other slight alteration which he had made, in any other slight alteration which he had made, in any other slight alteration which he had made, in any anamer lessened his responsibility for his words or had the effect of placing any member of the House in a false position. And he would throw back to the member the imputation to which that member had given utteranor. The time was far hence, he trusted, when he should sit at the feet of the member from Maine to learn from him to rules of properly and the principles of honor.

Mr. Blaine briedly replied, making an ironical allusion to the brilliant reputation for conrage which the gentleman from New York had gained in the Thirty-eventh Congress.

Mr. Conkling, in his rejoinder, alluding to the estimation in which he held the gentleman from Maine, said that he felt it due, no less to himself Shant to the House, to say that he owed an apology to his fellow-members for having occupied so much of their time in his remark so m this matter.

MR. MORRILL EXPOSES A TAXKER TRICK OF THE

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Ways and Means reported "A bill imposing a duty on live animals." [The bill provides that "on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected and paid on all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and live animals, a duty of twenty per cent. and valores."

and the animas, a value of the explain that since the expiration of the Peciprocity Treaty there had been no duty upon the importation of live animals, and that, taking advantage of this fact, the Canadians, with a touch of Yankee ingenuity, had reserted to the expedient of amonging wood with impunity, by driving their flocks across the line, shearing them on this side, and then driving them shearing them on this side, and then driving them. snearing them on this side, and then driving thom back again. As the matter was one which demanded immediate legislation, and to which no reasonable objection could be urged, he would ask that the bill should be put upon its passage.

The bill was accordingly taken up and passed.

THE REBRIE COTTON LOAN.

Mr. Kasson, of Lowa, offered a resolution, which was adouted reconstitute the Practical to comment.

Mr. nasson, of town, outers are not as was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House any negotiations that have been entered into by the Executive Department is respect to the rebei debt known as "the Cotton Loan," or any other species of rebei indebtedness

respect to the rebel debt known as "the Cotton Loan," or any other species of rebel indebtedness. OVERCHOWDING EMIGRAMY VESSELS.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Commerce to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to prevent vessels from foreign ports carrying an undue proportion of passengers, considering their accommodations, and also to provide precautions against the introduction of observant in the commerce of the introduction of observants. The resolution was agreed to.

INTERNAL DEFENCE OF MONTANA.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to provide arms and ammunition for the defence of the inhabitants of Montana Tarritory; which was referred to the Committee on the Militia.

The House then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the secting season of yesterday, the pending question being on the reception of the report made by Mr. Price, of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, who had reported, for the second time, the "bill to secure the speedy construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Lios, and to secure to the Nathern et al. Hinde States the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes.

Mr. Washburne, of Hilmois, having withdrawn

their assent to this fundamental condition; and the dispersage shall transmit to the President of the initied States an authorities extensive of each actual to accordance with the series of Commerces. The same shall be given; upon the receipt whereofthe shall, by proclassitation, answare the fact; whereupon, without any further proceeding in Congress, this are shall take effect.

The amendment was rejected by nays, 27; years, Messra, Kahmunda, Fest, Grithes, Hows, Morgan, Poland, and Suinner—4.

The bill was then read the third time and passed by—years, 19; nays, 13.

The Senate them adjourned, at ten minutes to the years, 19; nays, 13.

The Senate them adjourned, at ten minutes to the House, he, for one, would not complain if it were voted down.

Mr. Wentworth of Hilmore, and that there was a vast difference between being in favor of a railing at the House the panels of the culting of the hall of the House the contraction of that railroad. For his own part, his always distrusted any blit hat brought with it such a lobby as this did. Everyhody was the contract to the Pracisc, and if the matter were in the bands of about two high the service of the senting of the continued to the Pracisc, and if the matter were in the bands of about two high and the Bahamas.

Mr. Bliot, of Massachusetts, co leave, introduced a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to further provide for the collection of dates on importating the part of the senting of the

and integrity as manner.

Mr. Wentworth (resuming) said that he wanted to know more about the bill. He wanted to get at the facts, and he wanted them officially reported. He then went on to claburate his objections to the bill on the score of its indefinite character. It did

such reference, but, on the contrary, preferred that the subject should receive the failest deathet. He would not, therefore, press a vote upon his motion. The bill was further discussed at somederable length by Mesara Henderson, of Oregon, and Deliano and Spalding, of Ohio, the two last-named gentleman making strong speeches in opportion to the bill.

Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, addressed the House in support of the bill. The measure, he contended, would have to be adopted now or never. Hereafter, when the southern States become represented in Congress, their Representatives would urge the claims of the other route, through Texas, and endies opposition to the Korthern Pacific railroad might be expected. He also called attention to the fact that unless this bill were passed the terms of the original charter of the company would be forfelied.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, wanted to know whether there was any possibility of getting rid of the lobby connected with this bill.

Mr. Wentworth, of Hintels (apsaking in a severe tone of volce, linquired whether by that interrogatory the gentleman from Pennsylvania meant, either directly or indirectly, to give the House to understand that he [Mr. W.] was in any manner interacted in the fate of the bill now before the House.

Mr. Kelley rose to reply.

intersected in the fate of the bill now before the Monze.

Mr. Kelley rose to reply.

Mr. Steven, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I call both these gentlemen to order. If this thing goes on, it will lead our friends into a bloody duel. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Woodbridge resumed the floor in support of the bill, and, at the conclusion of his remarks,

At 4:20 p m., the House adjourned.

MOUNT HOOD-BIRRSTADT'S GREAT PIC

TURE.—The admirers of art are visiting in crowds Bierstand's noble and beautiful picture of Mount Hood, in Oregon. The grand sublimity and selemn beauty of this great painting win the admiration of all beholders. It is exhibited evolutively for the benefit of St. Ann's Orphan Asylum, one of our poblest charities. SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ser Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, will deliver a Lecture before the Washington Unitarian As-sociation, at the Unitarian church, corner fixth and D streets, THE RVENIAO, at quarier to eight o'check. Robject—"The Unitarian Views of the person of our Lord Jeans Christ." Saxra Fazz. The public are sor-dially invited. A collection will be taken in aid of the saxociation.

49 First National Bank of Washington, kpril 2a, 1885.—Unifed States Five-Treast Cottypes, ins May 1, cashed on presentation at par is gold on and ofter this date. WM. S. HUNTINGTON, ap23-dif. Cashiar

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43-Breech-Loading Arm.—The Board for the Examination of Breech-Loading Arms, of which Gen-eral Haccock is president, is now in session at No. 51

eral Macouck is president, is now in session at No. 31
Winder's Building.
Arms will be received daily, between the hours of 11
a. m. and 2 p. m., until further notice.
Inventors are requested to enbmit their arms in persent or by agent to the recorder of the board.
W. OWENS,
Capt. 5th U. S. Cav., Brov. Lieut. Col. U. S. A.,
mb 12-17
Hecorder.

mbl2-tf Mecorder.

49-Wonderful but True!—Madame Remainment, the world-renowaed Astrologist and Semnan-bullatie Catrayant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are clearry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense starry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense-power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to pro-dues a perfect and life-like picture of the future hun-hand or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating places of hirth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and suctioning fifty cente, and stamped enve-tops addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, togother with desired information. Address in confidence, Manans Gearagus Remissrors, P.O. Box 270, West Troy, N.Y.

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The surplus dirt to be deposited wherever the Com-

The surplus dirt to be deposited waserwer the Com-missioner may direct. Mo part of the appropriation will be paid until the work is approved by the Commissioner and Assistant John Mussioners. JOHN W. DYER, add20-wfm51 Commissioner First Ward. Commis MAYORS OFFICE, CITY HALL

AYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
WASHINOTON, D. C. APRIN, 33, 1866.—SeedFroposals will be reactived at this office until SATIRDAY, May 5, at 12 o'clock, m, for constructing a Comeway across the west end of the canal from the pier at
the frot of Seventeenth extrement Point.
Specifications in detail, with forms of proposals, may
be had on or after the 29th instant, on application at
the office of the Engineer, on the line of the causi, is
street, near Fourteenth.
No blide will be considered except such as are submitted on the official form
RIGHARD WALLACH, Mayor,
RANDOLPH COYLE, Water Registrar.
WM. FORSTPH, City Surveyor,
AND FORSTPH, Cit

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